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lis; the lustre is somewhat leaden, owing to the very fine and dense sericeous pubescence with which it is clothed. The 9th joint of the antennæ is flat, nearly oblong, and more than twice as long as its width; the 10th is triangular, and narrowed at the base; closely joined to the 11th, which is not longer than its width, shorter than the 10th, and rounded at tip; the 10th and 11th together are shorter than the 9th.

The antennæ are described by Boheman as having but two elongated terminal joints; unless the student would consider such a form impossible in this type, the union between the 10th and 11th joints might be readily overlooked, and the antennæ thus erroneously described.

SUBGROUP III. *XYLETINI*.

The species of this subgroup are generally oval in form, rarely subelongate, and, except in some species of *Xyletinus*, have the contractile power considerably developed. The head, when inflexed, extends beyond the excavated under surface of the prothorax, over the mesosternum, so that the mandibles attain the metasternum, and in most the genera lie in close apposition with its anterior margin. The head is deeply excavated each side in the gular region for the reception of the antennæ, which in repose are curved into these cavities, and do not lie between the coxæ. The front coxæ are contiguous and depressed; the middle feet are frequently received in excavations of the meso- and metasternum, and the knees rest in a subhumeral cavity of the epipleuræ. The first ventral segment is sometimes excavated for the reception of the hind legs, sometimes not; the epipleuræ are foveate for the hind knees in *Protheca*. The metasternum is never prolonged and lobed in front of the middle coxæ, as in the next subgroup, but is broadly truncate, on a line with the coxæ, when the latter are widely separated. The mandibles are always broadly dilated at the base. The antennæ are variable in shape, being sometimes serrate or subpectinate, and sometimes having the last three joints dilated, forming a long, loose club.

The European genera *Mesothus* and *Mesocœlopus*, with the first ventral segment excavated for reception of the hind feet, the antennæ serrate, and the front coxæ contiguous, probably belong to this subgroup.

Elytra striate, antennæ serrate..... *Xyletinus*.

Elytra not striate; first ventral segment not excavated:

Antennæ serrate..... *Lasioderma*.

Antennæ with the last three joints large..... *Catorama*.

First ventral segment excavated:

Epipleuræ not foveate at the middle..... *Hemiptychus*.

Epipleuræ foveate at the middle..... *Protheca*.

XYLETINUS Latr.

Our species differ notably in form; in the first the body is cylindrical, and the head but feebly excavated beneath for the reception of the antennæ; in the others (typical *Xyletinus*) the head deeply excavated each side beneath. The metasternum is declivous in front, but the declivous portion is not sharply defined by a transverse line, as in the two following genera.

1. *X. peltatus*. *Anobium peltatum* Harris, Trans. Hartf. Nat. Hist. Soc., 75. Throughout the Atlantic States, not common.

2. *X. mucoreus*, cylindricus, piceus opacus, alutaceus, dense sericeo-pubescent, thorace punctulato convexo, latitudine duplo brevior, lateribus obliquis paulo rotundatis, angulis posticis valde obtusis rotundatis, elytris striis subtilius punctatis, interstitiis planis parce subtiliter punctulatis; palpis antennisque ferrugineis, his articulo primo piceo. Long. .26.

One specimen from Louisiana in the collection of Mr. Ulke. Resembles 1865.]

somewhat *X. peltatus*, but is very much larger, and rather stouter, and the head is more excavated beneath.

3. *X. fucatus*, elongato-ovalis, convexus, niger, subtiliter pubescens, capite thoraceque subtiliter reticulato-punctatis, hoc latitudine triplo brevior, lateribus valde rotundatis, antice late explanatis, margine obscure ferrugineo, dorso modice convexo, ad basin linea brevi lævi subelevata, elytris striis profundis impunctatis, interstitiis planis, alutaceis; antennis pedibusque ferrugineis, illis articulo imo nigricante. Long. .18.

Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior; three specimens.

4. *X. pallidus*, dilute piceo-ferrugineus, elongatus, pallide sericeo-pubescent, capite thoraceque dense punctulatis, hoc brevi, lateribus late rotundatis, angulis omnibus apice rotundatis, disco convexo, linea dorsali pone medium lævi subelevata, elytris dense rugose punctulatis, striis parum impressis punctatis; antennarum articulo 2do triangulari, sequentibus vix minore. Long. .12.

A single specimen collected at Cape San Lucas, Lower California, by Mr. Xántus. The antennæ (male) are but little shorter than the body, the joints are broad and triangular, the second being scarcely smaller than the third; the eyes are very large and prominent. This species resembles *X. peltatus* more than the preceding, but differs from both by the punctured and scarcely impressed striæ of the elytra.

LASIODERMA Stephens, Illust. 5, 417.

Syn. *Pseudochina*, subg. *Hypora* Muls. & Rey, Col. Fr. Térédiles, 294.

The metasternum is declivous in front, with the declivous portion sharply defined by a transverse elevated line, extending entirely across the trunk.

1. *L. serricorne*. *Ptinus serric.* Fabr. Ent. Syst., i. 241; Syst. El. *Pseudochina (Hypora) serric.* Muls. & Rey, Térédiles, 307. *Ptilinus testaceus* Duftschm. *Xyletinus testaceus* Sturm., &c. *Lasioderma testaceum* Stephens, Ill. v. 417.

Carried by commerce over the whole globe; lives chiefly, though not exclusively, upon tobacco; I have found it, also, in the powder of capsicum.

Mr. Chevrolat, (Ann. Ent. Soc. Fr., 1861, 390,) refers this species to *Catorama*, but subsequently has corrected the error; he considers *Pt. testaceus* Duftschm., as a different species. *Xyletinus pallidus* Lap., Hist. Nat., iv. 295, is also cited by him as a synonym, but I have had no opportunity of verifying it; I accept it with hesitation, as *Ptilinus pallens* Germ., Ins. Nov. 79, a species with striate elytra, is also quoted under the same name (*pallidus*.)

2. *L. dermestinum*, elongato-ovale, convexus, nigro-piceum, subtiliter griseo-sericeo pubescens, subtilissime alutaceum, thorace latitudine haud brevior, antrorsum subangustato, apice valde rotundato, basi truncato, angulis anticis valde deflexis rectis, posticis obtusis subrotundatis, elytris thorace plus duplo longioribus; antennis pedibusque testaceis. Long. .11—.13.

Cape San Lucas; collected by Mr. Xántus, and given me by Mr. H. Ulke. In the two specimens before me, I can merely see that the antennæ are reddish yellow, without distinguishing particularly the relation of the joints to each other. This species resembles in form a small *Attagenus*, and is much less stout than *L. serricorne*.

? CATORAMA Guér.

The species which I have referred to this genus differs from *C. tabaci*, the type described by Guérin (Rev. et Mag. Zool. 1850, 431,) by the last joint of the palpi being truncate, but not emarginate. There is, however, not a complete uniformity in the different species of *Xyletinus* in this respect, and I have, there-

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fore, preferred placing the insect in question in the present genus, to multiplying unnecessarily the divisions already proposed.

The body is oval and convex, very similar to *Hemiptychus*, but the first ventral segment is not excavated for the reception of the hind feet. The metasternum is declivous in front, with the declivous part limited by a transverse line, precisely as in *Lasioderma serricornæ*, (which it resembles in appearance, though larger), except that the line becomes obsolete towards the sides. The anterior and middle coxæ are contiguous, as in the species just named. The antennæ are 11-jointed, with the first joint curved and moderately dilated, the second longer and thicker than the third; 3—8 equal in thickness, the third longer, the others about as long as their width; ninth and tenth large, compressed, triangular, ninth as long as the five preceding united, tenth a little longer, eleventh as long as the tenth, and a little narrower, oval, rounded at the tip. The head beneath is as deeply excavated as in *L. serricornæ*; the front is obtusely impressed in the same manner. The tibiæ are compressed, with two elevated lines externally; the tarsi are dilated, with the first joint moderately elongated, the second equal to the third, and the fifth clavated and depressed. The eyes are uniformly convex, moderately granulated, as in *Lasioderma*, and not at all emarginate.

1. *C. simplex*, longius ovale, convexum, nigro-fuscum, pube helva sericeo-pubescent, opacum alutaceum, punctulatum; thorace medio dense, lateribus parce punctato, brevi antice subtruncato, basi cum lateribus rotundatis, angulis posticis nullis, anticis impressis valde deflexis, (lateraliter visis acutis,) elytris thorace triplo longioribus, haud punctatis; antennis pedibusque testaceis. Long. .14—.18.

Two specimens, collected in Kentucky, by Mr. J. H. Wild.

HEMIPTYCHUS Lec.

Synonym. *Dorcatoma Lec.*, Class. Col., 204.

This new genus completes the passage from the preceding genera to *Dorcatoma*, from which it differs by the anterior coxæ being contiguous, as in *Lasioderma*; by the prosternum being short, and not prolonged into two processes behind; the mesosternum being flat, perpendicular and triangular, and the metasternum without medial channel, not produced in front, but straight, with a very small protuberance at the middle between the middle coxæ. The eyes are coarsely granulated, not uniformly convex as in *Catorama*, but compressed longitudinally at the side, and very feebly emarginated in front. The antennæ are 10-jointed, the first joint large auriculate, second much smaller, somewhat dilated, 3—7 narrow, very small, closely united, eighth triangular, as long as the six preceding united, ninth a little narrower than the eighth, tenth oval, longer than the ninth, and rounded at the tip. Palpi with the last joint dilated, truncate. Feet robust, tibiæ compressed, with a deep, longitudinal furrow on the outer surface, tarsi stout. First joint as long as the two following united. First ventral segment excavated for reception of hind feet. Elytra with two submarginal striæ, extending from the middle to the tip.*

Our species may be distinguished as follows:

Elytral striæ faintly visible at base; pubescence coarse:

Body elongate, elytra densely punctured.... 1. *punctatus*.

Body oval, elytra sparsely punctured.....2. *gravis*.

Body almost rounded, elytra sparsely punctured.....3. *pusillus*.

Elytral striæ not prolonged in front; pubescence fine:

Surface very finely and densely punctulate:

Striæ fine, body broadly oval.....4. *borealis*.

Striæ deep, body elongate oval.....5. *ventralis*.

* *Dorcatoma externa* Muls. & Rey, Térédiles, 367, probably belongs to this genus.

Striæ very fine and short, body oval.....6. *obsoletus*.
 Surface sparsely and finely punctulate, body elongate oval,
 striæ deep.....7. *nigritulus*.

1. *H. punctatus*, elongato-ovalis, subcylindricus, piceus, dense minus subtiliter helvo-pubescent, subtilissime punctulatus, elytris præcipue versus latera punctatis et rugosis, striis duabus externis a medio ad apicem profundis, antice obliterated, externa ad humerum paulo impressa; antennis flavo-testaceis. Long. .11.

Two specimens, one from Louisiana, the other from Georgia. The species of this genus agree so nearly in most of the characters, that it is only desirable to mention the distinctive marks under each species. This one is narrower than the other coarsely pubescent species, and the elytra are twice as long as their width, and decidedly more punctured, especially at the sides; the two external striæ are deep, and extend from the middle to the tip, before the middle they are obliterated, but at the base the outer one again becomes visible; there are faint traces of striæ near the sides and tip.

2. *H. gravis*, ovalis, piceus, dense minus subtiliter helvo-pubescent, subtilissime punctulatus, elytris parce punctatis, striis duabus externis a medio ad apicem profundis, antice obliterated, externa ad basin paulo impressa, antennis flavo-testaceis. Long. .12—.15.

Dorcatoma grave Lec., Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Phila., 1858, 72.

Pennsylvania, Dr. Melsheimer; Texas. More regularly oval than the preceding, with the elytra only sparsely punctured. There are some faint traces of striæ inside of the two outer ones, which are deep from the tip to the middle and then obliterated; the outer one is visible near the base.

Two smaller specimens (.10 unc.) collected in Illinois, by Mr. B. D. Walsh, differ by the elytra being more finely punctulate, and more sparsely but distinctly punctured; I do not regard them as indicating a distinct species.

3. *H. pusillus*, rotundato-ovalis, convexus, rufo-piceus, dense minus subtiliter helvo-pubescent, elytris parce punctulatis, striis duabus externis antice obliterated, antennis flavo-testaceis. Long. .08.

Dorcatoma pusillum Lec., Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Phila., 1858, 72.

Found at Fort Yuma, (junction of Colorado and Gila), California. The smaller size and more rounded form readily distinguish this species. The surface appears nearly smooth, with scattered very fine punctures on the elytra, almost concealed by the pubescence.

4. *H. borealis*, rotundato-ovalis, convexus piceus, subtiliter griseo-pubescent, vix conspicue punctulatus, elytris striis externis duabus ad medium antice abbreviatis, capite rufescente, antennis testaceis. Long. .12.

One specimen, Lake Superior. The thorax is somewhat more compressed at the sides, so that the outline is straight, and the body becomes more acuminate in front, than in the preceding species. The surface is scarcely visibly punctulate, and there are no scattered punctures on the elytra; the striæ are finely, but well impressed, and are absolutely abbreviated, not obliterated in front as in the preceding three species, and without any traces of prolongation near the base.

5. *H. ventralis*, elongato-ovalis, niger nitidus, subtiliter griseo-pubescent, subtilissime punctulatus, elytris striis duabus externis profundis, ad medium antice abbreviatis, capite abdomine pedibusque obscure rufo-piceis, antennis flavo-testaceis. Long. .07—.09.

Illinois, Mr. B. D. Walsh. The elongate oval body, equally rounded at each end, and not at all acuminate in front, will readily distinguish this species. The pubescence is very fine, and there are very fine scattered punctures on the elytra.

6. *H. obsoletus*, ovalis, convexus, niger nitidus, subtiliter griseo-pubescent.
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cens, vix subtilissime punctulatus, elytris parce subtiliter punctulatis, striis externis duabus subtilibus, pone medium antice abbreviatis, antennis testaceis. Long. .10.

One specimen collected at Cape San Lucas, Lower California, by Mr. John Xantus, and given me by Mr. Ulke. This species has also a regularly oval form, equally rounded at each end, but is broader than *H. nigriritulus*, with the striæ of the elytra finer and shorter, extending scarcely more than one-third of their length.

7. *H. nigriritulus*, elongato-ovalis, niger nitidus, subtiliter griseo-pubes-cens, minus dense subtiliter punctulatus, elytris striis duabus externis profun-dis pone medium antice abbreviatis, antennis tarsisque testaceis. Long. .09.

One specimen, Pennsylvania. Of the same form and size as *H. ventralis*, but distinguished by the body being entirely black, with the upper surface less finely and not densely punctulate.

PROTHECA Lec.

The two species constituting this genus are small, short, cylindrical insects, having more the appearance of minute *Hylesinus* than of any genera of this group. The head is deeply excavated beneath, with a medial gular prominence, as in *Lasioderma serricornæ*, near which the antennæ are curved in a state of repose. The eyes are entire, slightly convex, and moderately finely granulated. Palpi with the last joint triangular, broadly truncate. Antennæ with the first joint long and thick, slightly curved, but scarcely auriculate; second joint rounded, thicker than the following; 3—8 small, triangular, the third, fifth and seventh being broader than the others; ninth and tenth subtriangular, one-half longer than wide; eleventh longer, oval, the three together as long as the preceding joints united. Prothorax convex, transverse, gradually narrowed in front, with the sides nearly straight, hind angles rounded, front angles very much deflexed; prosternum very short, acute behind; front coxæ almost contiguous, conical, depressed; mesosternum perpendicular, slightly concave in the middle; metasternum deeply channelled, declivous in front each side, somewhat prominent and deeply foveate between the middle coxæ, declivous portion scarcely excavated for reception of middle feet, but defined posteriorly by a transverse line, extending to the medial furrow. First ventral segment excavated for reception of hind feet, and almost entirely concealed by them. Feet slender, tibiæ not compressed, tarsi moderate. First joint slightly elongated; front tarsi visible in repose, folded over the tip of the mandibles, and along the anterior margin of the metasternum. Epipleuræ excavated beneath the humeri for the reception of the middle knees, sinuate at the margin, and foveate for the reception of the hind knees (as in *Petalium* and *Theca*); striæ composed of punctures, scarcely impressed, even at the sides.

Our two species may be distinguished as follows:

Striæ of elytra not obsolete behind..... *puberula*.
Striæ of elytra obliterated behind..... *hispidæ*.

1. *P. puberula*, ovalis, subcylindrica, picea, pubescens, thorace subtiliter dense punctulato, elytris nitidis, seriebus punctorum postice haud oblitteratis, interstitiis rugosis, antennis flavis. Long. .08.

Pennsylvania, three specimens; Georgia, one specimen. The pubescence of the elytra is arranged in lines, the hairs are not rigid, and the rugosities of the intervals are quite obvious; the striæ are composed of punctures, which are large at the base, and become small towards the tip.

2. *P. hispidæ*, ovalis, nigro-picea, opaca, pube rigida cinerea induta, tho-race punctulato, elytris seriebus punctorum subtilibus pone medium oblittera-tis, interstitiis alutaceis, parce punctulatis, antennis flavis. Long. .08.

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Georgia, several specimens. Shorter and more robust than the preceding, and easily distinguished by the difference in sculpture.

SUBGROUP IV. *DORCATOMATA*.

The body is oval convex, or even globose, capable of being closely contracted. The head when deflexed is received into a deep cavity of the prothorax, and the mandibles abut against the anterior margin of the metasternum, which is prolonged between the middle coxæ into a short, broad lobe, nearly truncate in front. The antennæ are received in a sternal cavity between the front coxæ, and in the mesosternum, which is deeply buried under the metasternum. The first joint is large and auriculate, and the last three joints dilated and very large, forming a loose club much longer than the preceding portion. The prosternum is very short and broad, and separates widely the front coxæ, which are small, conical and ascend perpendicularly along the sides of the cavity. The middle legs are received in deep excavations of the meso- and metasternum, the tarsi resting in small, deep grooves behind the metasternal lobe, and the knees in subhumeral cavities of the epipleuræ. The first ventral segment is deeply excavated each side for the reception of the hind legs; the knees are not received in epipleural foveæ. The ventral segments seem disposed to become connate.

Our genera are but two, distinguished as follows:

Prosternum produced behind into two long horns. *Dorcatoma*.
Prosternum broadly truncate behind..... *Cœnocara*.

DORCATOMA Herbst, (emend. Thomson, Skand. Col. i. 90.)

This genus, as restricted by Thomson, and subsequently by Mulsant and Rey, contains species of oval form, having the eyes slightly emarginated and rather finely granulated. The head is not excavated beneath, but only impressed, and the antennæ are received upon the breast, between the anterior coxæ. Antennæ 10-jointed; first joint large, auriculate, second much smaller, dilated; 3—7 narrow, very small; eighth triangular, as long as the six preceding united; ninth triangular, as broad as the eighth in the males, but in the females a little narrower; tenth, oval, about one-third longer than the ninth, more or less curved, rounded at tip. Palpi with the last joint securiform. Prosternum (visible only on dissection) broad, short, concave, produced behind into two slender and divergent horns, which fit into excavations of the mesosternum; anterior coxæ small, perpendicular, widely distant. Mesosternum deeply excavated, concealed under the metasternum, which is produced between the middle coxæ, and truncate in front; medial channel well marked. Feet moderate, tibiæ slender, tarsi moderate, first joint somewhat longer. First ventral segment excavated for the reception of hind feet. Elytra generally with two entire marginal striæ, and a short one near the humerus, more or less visible, sometimes with striæ abbreviated near the base. The punctures in our species are arranged so as to leave intervening, narrow, smooth vittæ; the epipleuræ are not at all foveate for the reception of the knees of the hind feet.

Our two species may be readily distinguished by the sculpture of the elytra.

Elytra sparsely punctulate in rows, striæ entire..... *setulosum*.

Elytra densely punctulate in bands, striæ abbreviated in front..... *incomptum*.

1. *D. setulosum*, ovale convexum nigrum nitidum, pube brevi erecta fusca vestitum, thorace subtiliter punctulato, elytris subseriatim haud dense punctulatis, seriebus fere per paria approximatis, striis duabus externis profundis, 3ia brevi antennis pedibusque piceo-testaceis. Long. .09.

Lake Superior, Pennsylvania, Georgia, also in North Carolina, (Dr. Zimmermann.) The punctures of the elytra are fine, not densely placed, arranged almost in regular rows, which are approximated by pairs; the pubescence is

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brown, rigid and erect; the two outer striæ are deep, the third is short at the base, but continued by punctures of large size almost to the middle. The abdomen is finely and densely punctured, the segments apparently connate, the metasternum coarsely and irregularly punctured.

2. *D. incompitum*, ovale convexum, nigrum nitidum, pube longiore fusca vestitum, thorace punctulato, capite abdomineque rufescentibus, elytris dense punctulatis, vittis angustis impunctatis ornatis, pilis bifariam positis, striis dubius externis profundis, antice paulo abbreviatis; antennis testaceis, pedibus piceis. Long. .09.

South Carolina (Dr. Zimmermann,) and Pennsylvania; two specimens. The punctures of the elytra are very fine and close set, arranged in bands, with intervening, narrow, smooth bands; the pubescence is brown, and the hairs lie some longitudinally, some obliquely directed outwards; the striæ are deep, do not extend to the base, but are abbreviated about the anterior fourth; no vestige of a short humeral stria is seen. The abdomen is finely, the metasternum more coarsely and less densely, but equally punctured.

CENOCARA Thoms., Skand. Col. i. 90, (1859.)

Synonyms. *Tylistus* Lec., Class. Col. 203, (1862.) *Enneatoma* Muls. & Rey, Col. Fr. Térédiles, 367, (1863.)

In this genus the body is broadly ovate, nearly globose; the eyes are deeply emarginate, and nearly divided by an impression. The antennæ are 9-jointed; first joint long, auriculate, second small, rather broader than its length; 3—6 very small, indistinct; seventh large, transverse triangular, very much produced inwards in the male; eighth elongate, subtriangular, as long as the transverse diameter of the preceding joint, ninth longer than the eighth, elongate oval, somewhat curved, very small at point of attachment to preceding joint. Palpi with the last joint triangular, truncate; head transversely vaguely excavated beneath. Prosternum very short, concave, broadly truncate behind, widely separating the anterior coxæ; mesosternum entirely concealed under metasternum, deeply concave. Metasternum large, not channelled; produced between the middle coxæ, and widely truncate in front. First ventral segment excavated for reception of hind feet. Feet slender, tibiæ not compressed, tarsi moderate. First joint longer than the two following united. Elytra with three striæ towards the sides, the two outer ones entire, the inner one extending from the humerus to near the middle.

The larvæ live in species of *Lycopodium* (puff balls,) and before being transformed construct small, ellipsoidal cells, in which the subsequent changes take place. The perfect insects are found on leaves, chiefly of oak.

The two species in my collection are easily distinguished.

Elytra coarsely punctured, pubescence hispid..... *oculata*.

Elytra finely punctured, pubescence short, prostrate..... *scymnoides*.

To this genus probably belongs *Dorcatoma bicolor* Germ., Ins. Nov. 79, which is unknown to me. The antennæ, head, thorax and feet are red, the rest of the body black.

1. *C. oculata*. *Dorcatoma oculata* Say, Long's Exped. St. Peters., ii. 273, (♂); (ed. LeConte, i. 180;) *Dorc. simile* Say, Bost. Journ. Nat. Hist., i. 166, (♀); (ed. LeConte, ii. 642;) *Tylistus similis* Lec., Class. Col. N. Amer., 204.

Abundant throughout the Atlantic States, from Lake Superior to Louisiana, and from Maine to Kansas. The punctures of the elytra are coarse and distant, and the pubescence rigid and suberect, some of the hairs directed longitudinally, others obliquely outwards. In the female the seventh joint of the antennæ is almost regularly triangular, and but little produced inwards; the eighth joint is less slender than in the male, and the last joint less arcuated. These differences account for the two specific names given by Say. The striæ are deep, and the inner one extends from the base nearly to the middle.

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